

Lingua Massachusett

Lingua Massachusett est lingua Algonquiana familiae Algicae, quo nonnullae tribus in litoralibus Massachusettae regionibus inter quas Cape Cod et Insulae habitantes utebantur. Lingua generatim appellabatur lingua **Natica**, **Wômpanâak (Wampanoag)**, **Pokanoket**, et simpliciter a Peregrinatoribus et aliis colonis primis lingua Indica.^[1] Lingua adhibita est ab Ioanne Eliot ad imprimenda prima Biblia Sacra in America anno 1663. Acceptio orthographiae horum bibliorum alphabetismum inter indigenas Novae Angliae meridianae adiuvit.^[2] Lingua, quae exstincta saeculo undevicensimo exeunte facta est, a Jessie Little Doe Baird nunc redintegratur, socia tribus Wampanoag, quae Propositum Redintegrationis Linguae Wômpanâak anno 1993 coepit. Scholae in quattuor communibus Wampanoag institutae sunt, et perpauci locutores a pueritia lingua utuntur.^[3]



Wetu ('wigwam', tentorium'), domus domuum per Novam Angliam meridianam ab Indis adhibitatum simile.

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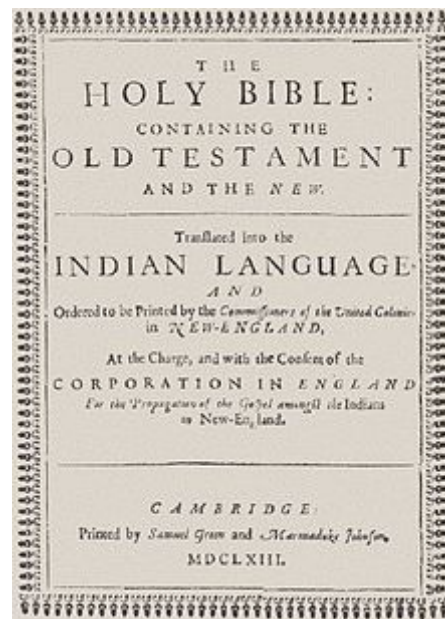
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Vis linguae Massachusettensium in lingua Anglica

Coloni Anglici nonnulla vocabula ad floram, faunam, cibos, et culturam indigenarum spectantia acceperunt, quorum multa adhibuerunt cum de et cum Indis communicarent, *wigwam words* ('verba tabernaculi') appellata. Multae harum locutionum, saepe in Anglicam Pidgin Massuchettensem interposita, saeculo duodevicensimo ineunte iam obsolescebant, cum bella cum Indis favorem culturae indigenarum finivit, sed nonnulla iam usurpantur. Inter eis sunt *peag* (imminutio Massachusettensis *wampumpeag* 'pecunia'), *matchit* ('malus'), *nocake* (*johnnycake*), *samp* (Massachusettense *nasampe* / Narragansettense *nausamp*), *squunck* (*skunk*, fortasse Abenakice *seganku* 'mephitida'), *musquash* ('ondatra') *muggumquomp*, *mugwomp* 'dux belli' (*mugwump* 'homo nullius factionis politicae'), et *askosquash* 'medulla' (*squash* 'cucurbita').^[4] Quia linguae Algonquianae Orientales arte cognatae sunt, exacta multorum verborum mutuatorum origo ignota est, sed verba Anglica sequentia cognata Massachusett habent quae nosci possunt: 'moose' (*mœs* 'alces'), *papoose*



Prima Biblia Sacra in Novo Mundo prolata, in dialecto Natic linguae Massachusett a Ioanne Eliot conversa (1663).

(*papaseit* 'infantulus; confer *Narragansett* *papoos*), *moccasin* (makussin 'calceus'), *kinnikinnick* (kenugkiyeuonk 'permixtio'), *terrapin* (tʊsnuppasog, 'testudo'), *hominy* (toggahhum, 'is id molit'), *quahog* (pooquaw 'mercenaria'), *tuckahoe* (toggahhum 'plantae *peltandra virginica* et *orontium aquaticum*, *araceae*'), *caucus* (*kogkateamau*, 'suadet'), *pipsissewa* (*peshau* 'flos'), *tomahawk* (*tongkong* 'ascia'), *totem* (*wutokhit* 'huius loci'), *manitou* (*manitt* 'spiritus'), *pogamoggan* (*pogkomunk*, 'clava, virga'), et 'pone' ('panis ex *mays* factus, ex *uppónnat* 'torrere').^{[5][6]} Nonnulla vocabula unica et probabiliter obsoleta in orientalibus lingua Anglica Novae Angliae varietatibus sunt 'toshence' (ex *mattasons* 'ultima familiae filius', sed in regione ad significandum 'ultima cuiusdam rei' adhibitum), 'nunkom' (ex *nunkomp* 'iuvenis' in ambabus linguis), 'neshaw' (*neshaw*, ad argenteam *anguillae rostratae* stationem spectans), 'tuckernuck' (ex *Insula Tuckernuck*, ad 'formam panis' spectans, sensu *picnic* adhibitum), 'wickakee' ('planta *hieracium*'), 'tom pung' ('sleigh unius equi', ut videtur verbum cum *toboggan* cognatum), *pauhagan* ('menhaden', quod ad verbum 'quod fertile facit' in translaticio *piscis* usu), et *pishaug* ('anatida *melanitta perspicillata* iuvenis vel feminea').^[7]



Distributio geographica populorum Algonquianorum per Novam Angliam meridianam. Inter loquentes Massachusett fuerunt populi Massachusett, Nauset, et Wampanoag.

Adnotationes

1. D. J. Costa, D. J., "The Dialectology of Southern New England Algonquian" in *Papers of the 38th Algonquian Conference*, ed. H. C. Wolfart (Winnipeg Manitobae: University of Manitoba Press, 2007: 81-127). .
2. D. B. Ricky, *Encyclopedia of Massachusetts Indians* (Hamburg Michiganiae: North American Book Dist LLC, 1999), 142.
3. S. Doane, "Wampanoag: Reviving the Language" (<http://www.cbsnews.com/video/watch/?id=50135817n>) (Novi Eboraci: CBS Broadcast Inc., 2012).
4. "English in contact," in *English Historical Linguistics: An International Handbook*, ed. A. Bergs et L. J. Brinton (Berolini: De Gruyter, 2012), 2:1659-1809.
5. B. Swann, *Algonquian Spirit: Contemporary Translations of the Algonquian Literatures of North America* (Lincoln Nebracsae: University of Nebraska Press, 2005), xi–xiv.
6. A. Bergs et L. J. Brinton (2012).
7. F. W. Hodge, *Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico* (Vasingtoniae: Smithsonian Institution, 191), 3:74.

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- Walker, Willard B. 1997. "Native Writing Systems." In *Handbook of North American Indians*, vol. 17, ed. Ives Goddard. Vasingtoniae: The Smithsonian Institution.

Nexus externi

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- Propositum Redintegrationis Linguae Wôpanâak (Wampanoag), (<http://wlrp.org/index.html>) wlrp.org
- "We Still Live Here," (<http://makepeaceproductions.com/wampfilm.html>) makepeaceproductions.com (documentarium de lingua Wampanoag)

Dictionaria et grammatica

- Natick Dictionary (<http://archive.org/stream/natickdictionar02trumgoog#page/n9/mode/2up>)
- Vocabulary of the Massachusetts (or Natick) Indian language (http://archive.org/details/cihm_44797) (1829)
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- Eliot, John. 1666. *The Indian Grammar Begun*. (<http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=vz3loF-bRi8C>) Cantabrigiae: Marmaduke Johnson.

Textus

- "Algonquian Texts" (<http://people.umass.edu/aef6000/Texts/Algonquian/Algonquian.html>) University of Massachusetts
- Eliot, "Translation of the Book of Genesis," (<http://www.kingscollections.org/exhibitions/specialcollections/eliots-genesis/>) www.kingscollections.org].
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Haec stipula ad linguam vel ad linguisticam spectat. Amplifica (https://la.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Lingua_Massachusett&action=edit), si potes!

Novissima mutatio die 6 Ianuarii 2014 hora 16:18 facta.

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